

GET

gestures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself, those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney, l. ii.*
When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hosier.*
To the dumbness of the *gesture*.

One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 408.*
To GET *VERB. v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh. *Hosier, l. v.*

Undertaking so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.

Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.
To GET *VERB. v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [*geran, gexan, Saxon.*]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coffee, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser's Poet.*
Of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory. *Gen. xxxi. 1.*

We *got* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam. v. 9.*
The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pf. cxvi. 3.*

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. *2 Sa. viii. 13.*

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could get tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a confidence, as has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose abolition is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South's Sermon.*

He infensibly *get* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 219.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could *get*,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watt.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watt's Logic.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such lovels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king seeing this, starting from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword. *1 Mac. iii. 3.*

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. *2 Mac. v. 6.*

Auria held that course to have drawn the galleys within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his galleys to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To have possession of; to hold.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *gat* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To begot upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *get* them. *Shak.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some 't invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives.
If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Frier.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wife,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation;
First *get* a son, then give him education. *Darfat.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *get* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain as superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shakef. H. IV.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and necessity taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *get* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your homestead commodities lessens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watt.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South's Sermon.*

12. To put into any state.

Take no repulse, whatever the doth say;
For, *get* you gone, the doth not mean away. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secrets. *Eccles. xiii. 11.*

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *get* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *get* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian, N^o. 167.*

15. To betake; to remove.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen. xxxi. 11.*

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Left they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land. *Ex. i. 10.*

Get ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen. xliiv. 17.*

Thus perplexed, he with all speed *get* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega, in hope to throw himself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria she was quickly *get* off the land again, and entered with the reef. *Knolles's History.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *get* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to see them wilful, and would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke on Education.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*

18. To GET *OFF*. To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To GET *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapp'd, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
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Away, *get* thee down. *Ex. xix. 24.*

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